COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

IN

MADRAS STATE

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IN
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" If the village perishes, " said Gandhiji " India will perish too. It will be no more India. Her own mission in the world will get lost. " Eighty per cent or more of the people in India are in need of more food, better housing, health and sanitation. It is towards revitalising life in villages that the Community Development Scheme is directed. The secret of the new technique lies in making the villager an active factor in the programme designed for his economic rehabilitation, material sufficiency and social regeneration.

It is impossible for the State in an economically underdeveloped country to provide enough financial or technical assistance to make available all the economic and social improvements which are needed and desired in its communities. Such improvements must depend on self-help and local community efforts. While the official machinery has to guide and assist, the principal responsibility for improving their own conditions, must rest with the people themselves. Programmes which have been built on the co-operation of the people have more chances of success than those which are forced on them. Unless they feel that a programme is theirs and value it as a practical contribution to their own welfare, no substantial results will be gained.

More important is the fact that once self-help activities are initiated, the self-help group tends to perpetuate itself by seeking out and doing additional undertakings for improvements. Furthermore, any aid provided to such self-help groups is more effective because each local community usually supplies the necessary manual labour, foremanship, part of materials and quite often part of the cash cost. Advice and precepts are of no avail unless they are backed up by practical aids like finance, technical guidance and supplies of seeds and fertilisers for solving the farmer's immediate problem.

Rural Welfare

With this end in view, the lessons and experience of the past have been brought together in the conception and concrete formulation of the Community Development Programme.

Rural development work for several decades had been undertaken by different departments of the Government, and there was no co-ordinated approach to village life and problems. The expenditure on various items of work was also too meagre and the results achieved insignificant. (After the advent of the popular Government in Madras, rural welfare in Madras took a new turn. The Rural Welfare Scheme of the Madras Government, more familiarly known as the Firka Development Scheme which aimed at reviving and revitalising village life was launched as early as 1946 in 34 selected firkas in the State and was gradually extended to additional areas)

In 1953 the Rural Development Scheme covered 84 firkas, comprising 2,400 villages. (The new spirit of duty and responsibility leading to active participation in works for the general uplift of the village community, is the greatest contribution that the Madras Government's Firka Development Scheme has made to the Community Development Programme.)

The Firka Development Scheme in Madras, the Sevagram in Madhya Pradesh, the Sarvodhaya centres in Bombay and Uttar Pradesh, can very well be said to be the forerunners of the Community Development Programme.

Community Projects

The initial programme of Community Development has been started with approximately 55 Projects located in select areas in the several States of India. For each Community Project, there will be approximately 300 villages with a total area of 450 to 500 square miles, a population of about 200,000 and a cultivable area of about 150,000 acres. The Project area is divided into three Development Blocks, each consisting of about 100 villages and a population of about 60,000 to 70,000. The Development Block in turn is divided into groups of five villages each, each group being the field of operation for a village level worker. Community Development Blocks have also been set up for intensive development on the lines of the Community Projects.

National Extension Service

The Community Development Programme includes the Community Projects as well as the National Extension Service. In setting out proposals on the subject of administration of district development programmes, the Planning Commission felt that no plan can have any chance of success unless the millions of small farmers in the country accept its objective, share in its making, regard it as their own and prepare to make the sacrifice necessary for implementing it. The economic aspects of village life cannot

be detached from the broader social aspects. Agricultural improvement is inextricably linked up with a whole set of social problems. This led to the establishment of a National Extension Organization for intensive rural work which could reach every farmer and assist in the co-ordinated development of rural life as a whole.

The aim of the National Extension Service is the same as that of the Community Projects. However, a higher standard of development has been planned for the Community Project areas and therefore a higher scale of expenditure has been allotted to these areas. The programme of National Extension Service in content is only a synthesis of ideas underlying the Firka Development Scheme. National Extension Service areas will gradually be taken up for more intensive development as Community Development areas. The intensive development activities in both the Community Projects and National Extension Service Blocks will last for a period of three years.

In Madras State

There are at present four Community Projects, four Community Development Blocks, and 48 National Extension Service Blocks in operation in the State. In terms of population, 25 lakhs are covered by the four Community Projects, and over 51 lakhs by the National Extension Service, i.e., a population of 76 lakhs in all out of a total rural population of 290 lakhs in Madras State. The First Five-Year Plan envisaged the covering of one-fourth of the population by the end of the First Five-Year Plan, i.e., by 31st March 1956.

Social Service by a youth camp at Palghat

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This target has already been achieved in this State almost a year in advance of schedule. Additional areas will be taken up every year so as to cover the entire population by the end of the Second Five-Year Plan. The total number of Blocks required for the entire State under the National Extension Service has been estimated by the Community Projects Administration at approximately 500. It is intended that at least 50 per cent of the National Extension Service Blocks should be taken up for intensive development on the lines of the Community Projects. After the completion of this programme the personnel of each Development Block of either type will be retained on a permanent basis. This permanent organization is necessary, as improvement to rural life is a continuous process.

ORGANIZATION AND SET-UP

For the implementation of the Community Development Programme there will be a Central Committee (the Planning Commission has been designated as the Central Committee) to lay down the broad policies and to provide general supervision. An Administrator of Community Projects will be responsible for planning, directing and co-ordinating the work of the Community Projects throughout India, under the general supervision of the Central Committee and in consultation with appropriate authorities in the various States.

State Board

At the State level, there is a Rural Development Board to review the progress made and discuss the difficulties arising in the execution of the Community Project and National Extension Service programmes and other items of rural development. The Board has been constituted with the Chief Secretary to Government as Chairman, Members of the Board of Revenue and Secretaries to Government and Heads of Departments of the nation-building departments, as members.

In addition to the Rural Development Board, there will be a State Development Committee to consider the advice tendered by the various departments and to draw up a comprehensive plan for development, making proportionate allocation of all available resources of money and material. The Director of Community

Development and the Director of Rural Welfare are the Chief Executive Officers in the State in charge of the Community Development Programmes.

District Committees

The Collector of the District has been made primarily responsible for the successful execution of the Community Development Programme in the selected areas of his district. At the head of each Project or Block, is an officer called Project Executive Officer or Block Development Officer. He has a number of technical Officers of the Agriculture, Veterinary, Co-operative and Engineering Departments to assist him. He co-ordinates the activities of the various departments within his area.

Every project has a Project Advisory Committee on which are represented the local members of the State Assembly, the District Board, the Panchayats, the Multi-purpose Co-operative Societies and representatives of agriculturists and social workers.

In order to ensure that the plan for each area represents the will of the people, representative Village Development Councils are formed for each village or group of villages, representing all groups and interests in the villages. With the help of these village committees a detailed preliminary survey is conducted on the socio-economic needs of each village and the consolidated data thus collected are utilised for drawing up a comprehensive programme

Foreign visitors show keen interest in the Community Development activities

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of work for three years. This programme is placed before the Project or Block Advisory Committee and on their approval and the Government sanction, works are taken up for execution.

Village Level Worker

The Community Development Programmes have given rise to a new official known as the Village Level Worker or Grama Sevak. He is a multipurpose worker, with an elementary knowledge of the working of the various development departments. He acts as a link between the villager and the various technical departments. In Community Project areas there is a village level worker for approximately every five villages, and in the National Extension Service there is one for about 10 villages.

Another key official is the Social Education Organiser. The term Social Education implies a programme of community uplift through community action. The Social Education Organiser has to arrange programmes of participation by the rural population in the various aspects of the Community Development Programme, such as agriculture, cottage industries, health and general village improvement. He arranges educational and recreational programmes. He also organises youth welfare, women's welfare and child welfare activities. It is proposed to have one man and one woman Social Education Organiser for each Block.

Financial Obligations

The Community Development Programme imposes certain financial obligations on the Centre as well as on the State Governments. Broadly, the proportions which have been fixed are 75 per cent for the Centre and 25 per cent for the State in respect of non-recurring expenditure and 50 per cent each for Centre and State in respect of recurring expenditure. The Community Development Programme is related to and supported in part by most of the other Projects under the Indo-American Technical Co-operation Programme.

The estimated expenditure on a basic type of a Rural Community Project was Rs. 65 lakhs for a period of three years. In order to enable the expansion of the programme in future years the Central Committee felt that some reduction in the estimated cost of a Rural Community Project should be made, and has now decided that all Community Projects should be operated on the basis of a reduced total cost of Rs. 45 lakhs per Project.

The estimated expenditure for each Community Development Block is Rs. 15 lakhs and the programmed cost of working of a National Extension Service Block for three years is Rs. 7·5 lakhs, the Central Government bearing 75 per cent of the non-recurring

expenditure and 50 per cent of the recurring expenditure. The existing staff of the various Development Departments in the area will be absorbed in the National Extension Service Organisations, with such orientation and training as may be necessary.

TRAINING CENTRES

Any programme which aims at raising the standard of living of the people in a country like India must therefore necessarily start at village level. Such a programme should be directed towards improvement in all aspects of village life as they are intimately inter-related. Therefore there should be training centres to train multipurpose workers for the villages with special bias on agriculture and with emphasis on public health, education, veterinary aid, co-operation, panchayat, village housing and extension methods. The training of Village Level Workers and other Project personnel are carried out in Training Centres which have been set up with foreign assistance. There are 35 Extension Training Centres of which 18 are single-shift Centres designed to train at least 80 persons per year and 17 are double shift Centres to train 160 persons per year.

Agricultural Training

Soon after the starting of these Extension Training Centres it was realised that it was essential for any Village Worker to have a good training in agriculture. Therefore it has been arranged to give at least a year's basic agricultural training for the multipurpose Village Level Worker prior to the six months' course at the Extension Training Centre. With a view to fulfil this programme 56 new basic agricultural schools were sanctioned throughout India to train up properly the requisite number of persons every year the facilities at the Training Centres are enlarged by the addition of workshop and wings for Home Science training.

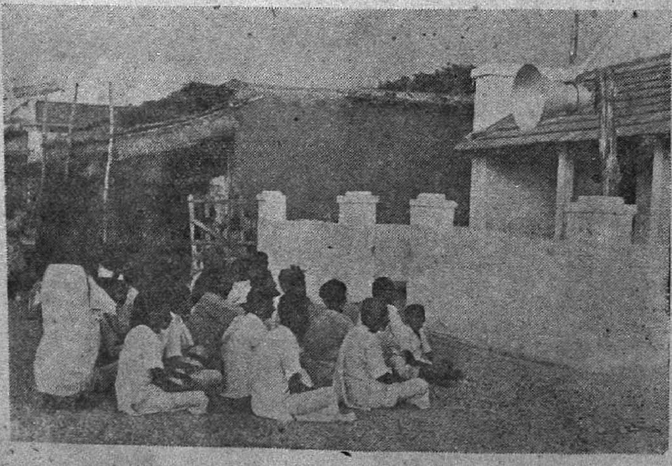
With the launching of the Community Projects scheme in this State, Extension Training Centres were set up adjacent to the two Community Projects at Gandhigram in Madurai District and at Parli in Malabar District. The Government have also started six Basic Agricultural Training Schools attached to the agricultural farms. The schools are each capable of training 50 Village Level Workers every year but it is proposed to train 500 Gram

Sevaks every year. The training in these schools extends over a period of 12 months in agricultural and allied practices and principles, and will be followed by a further training in extension methods for a period of six months.

Orientation Courses

An orientation course for the Health Personnel working in the Community Project area is conducted at the Poonamallee Health Centre near Madras. This is one of three centres arranged by the Government of India. The Community Projects Administration have set up one of the Social Education Training Centres at Gandhigram in Madras. The Block Development Officers are trained at Nilokheri, Hyderabad and Ranchi. The Government have sanctioned a scheme for the training of teachers in adult literacy methods and other faeets of rural development in each of the four Community Projects. One such Training Centre has already been completed in Periyar area.

In addition to the training given to Project or Block officials, efforts are being made for the development and training of village leaders. It is essential that more leaders should be enlisted in the villages themselves for giving guidance and leadership to village uplift work. In fact the whole movement of Community Development is a method of social education to improve the capacity of the people to make them understand their place in the scheme of development.



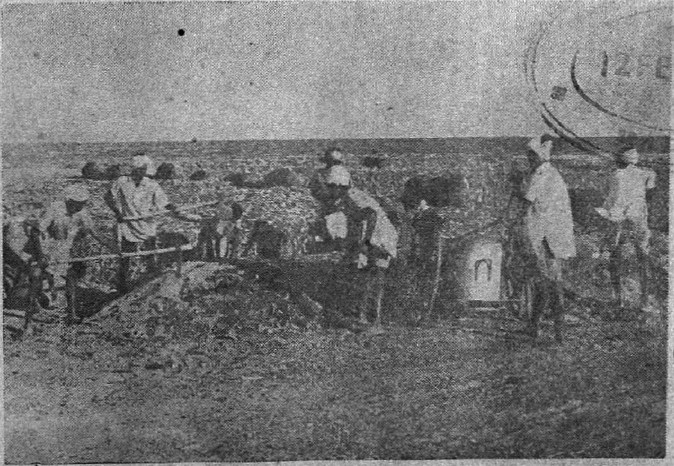
Community Radio listening

PROGRESS OF WORK

While Madras State was following its policy of Rural Welfare towards the goal of "Grama Swaraj", the Government of India allotted to this State four Community Projects in the year 1952–53. The four Project areas started in 1952–53 are (1) Lower Bhavani, (2) Malampuzha (3) Periyar, and (4) South Kanara. The Project areas have been located in places where on account of the irrigation facilities or assured rainfall, additional effort is likely to produce the most substantial results within the shortest possible time. In 1953–54 four Community Blocks were started. The size of a Community Development Block is equal to one-third of a Community Project area.

The four Community Project areas cover 908 villages with a total area of about 3,000 square miles and a population of 22 lakhs. The four Community Blocks, located in South Arcot, Chingleput, Tirunelveli and Madurai, cover 311 villages of 500 square miles and a population of 370,000.

The National Extension Service programme was launched in 28 blocks on the 2nd October 1953 in areas in which the Rural Welfare Scheme was already in operation, and in a few additional areas. In October 1954 the scheme was launched in 20 additional Blocks.



Compost-making in rural areas—Pits are being dug for dumping village refuse

Ahead of Schedule

The Community Projects and National Extension Service areas cover a total population of 76 lakhs out of a rural population of 290 lakhs in the State. The target of covering one-fourth of the population during the period of the First Five-year Plan has been thus reached in this State one year ahead of time. The pace at which the N.E.S. Blocks will be taken up for intensive development on the lines of Community Projects will depend on available resources, both external as well as internal, and the response of the people.

The scheme of Community Development was in operation in this State only for a period of two years and several Blocks were started only last year. Therefore it is too early to assess the progress of work done in the Projects and Blocks at this short distance of time. However, substantial progress has been achieved as is shown in the paragraphs that follow.

Helping the Farmer

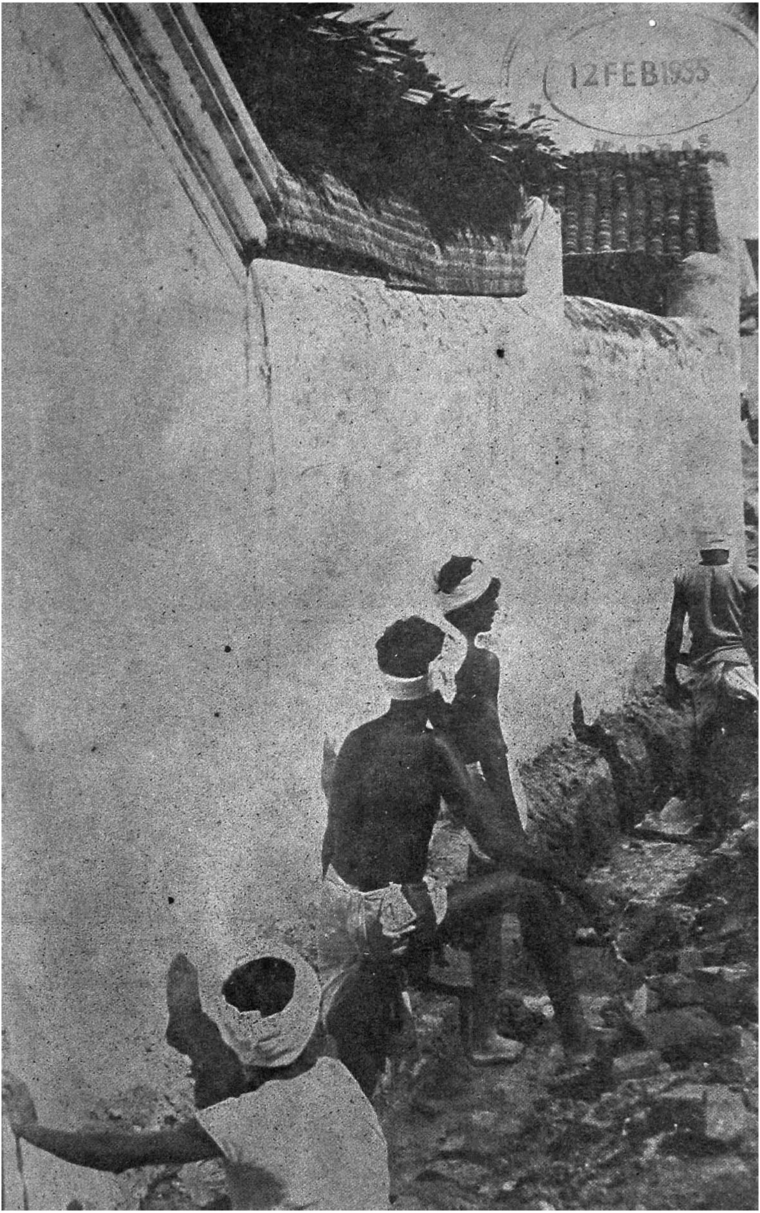
The first step in the fulfilment of the objective of the Community Project is the extermination of the greatest evil in rural life—poverty, which is mainly due to underproduction in agriculture and unemployment. Therefore one of the principal activities in a Community Development programme is agriculture. The programme includes reclamation of waste land, provision of fertilisers, improved seeds and technique and supply of technical information.

Irrigation schemes, soil survey, prevention of soil erosion, improved marketing and credit facilities, are being done in Project areas to facilitate quick agricultural development. Emphasis is also laid on the improvement of livestock by establishing Key Villages for breeding pedigree stocks, and the provision of veterinary aid. Agricultural extension service will be provided at the rate of one Agricultural Extension worker for every five villages for a Project area and for ten villages for a National Extension Service area. One of the functions of the Agricultural Extension worker will be to encourage the growth of a healthy co-operative movement to promote agricultural operations through co-operative societies, by providing facilities, financial and otherwise, to enable farmers and cultivators to improve their condition.

Agriculture

The purification of seeds is being done in the different experimental stations resulting in the increase of yield by 30 to 100 per cent. The production of compost and green manure and

Villagers constructing a drain in Lower Bhavani Project area (*facing page*)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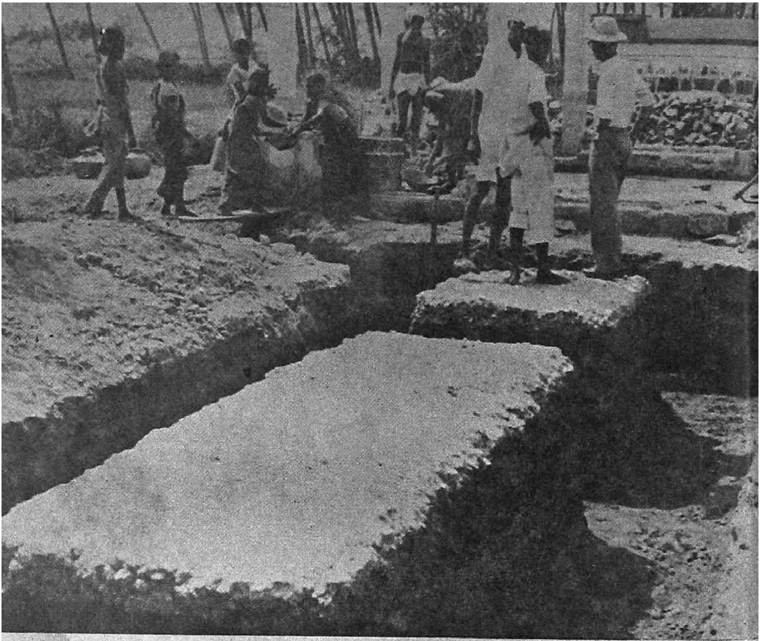

Firm foundations for a Maternity Centre

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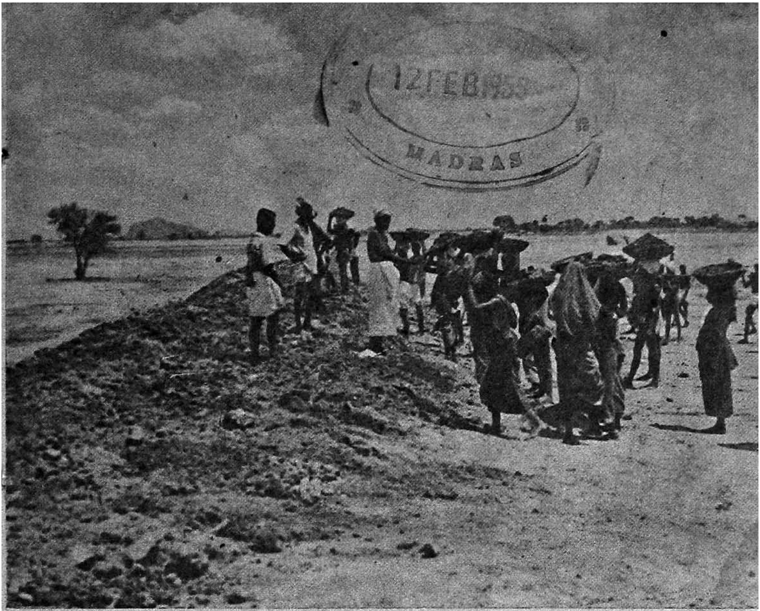
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A road is laid when willing hands gather

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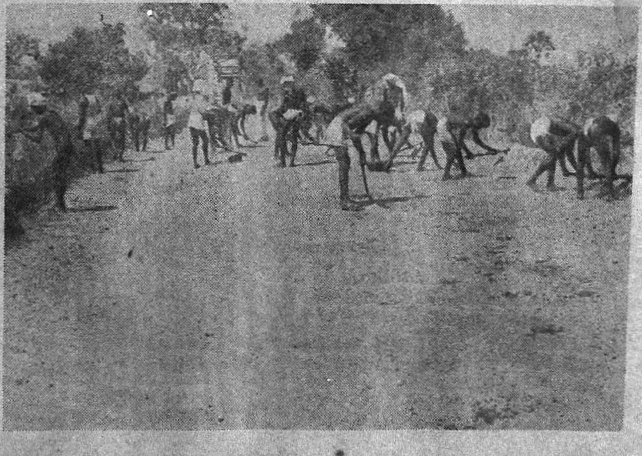
the application of organic and inorganic fertilisers have successfully contributed to the production of more foodgrains. The Japanese Method of Paddy Cultivation has been introduced throughout the country. There are special staff in the Community Development areas to attend to such work effectively and speedily. The people have seen for themselves the benefits derived from the improved methods of agriculture now propagated under the programme.

Demonstrations are also held in different villages for the benefit of the cultivators, in improved methods of agriculture and also to disseminate among them the results of the work carried out in different experimental stations.

Several ryots have followed the advice rendered by the Agriculture Department and have had the benefit of increased production.

Large areas have been brought under improved seeds. The total quantity of seeds distributed amounted to 30,000 maunds. The demand for chemical fertilisers has increased considerably, the total quantity distributed amounting to 8·6 lakhs: 4,000 demonstrations were held and 6,600 acres have been brought under fruit and vegetable cultivation; 50,000 compost pits were dug in Project areas. Loans are also granted to ryots for the purchase of improved seeds and manure.



Road-building work with co-operative will

Scouts renovate irrigation tank in a N.E.S. Block (*facing page*)

The total amount sanctioned by Government as loans to agriculturists for the purchase of seeds, fertilisers, wells, pumpsets, etc., amounted to Rs. 25 lakhs. This is in addition to the credit provided by the co-operative societies. The ryots are also encouraged to bring under plough all waste lands under their control.

Irrigation

Improvement of agriculture also involves improvement of irrigation facilities. The Lower Bhavani Project area is benefited by the newly completed Lower Bhavani Project which is designed to irrigate 207,000 acres of lands. In the Malampuzha Project about 52,000 acres will be covered by irrigation on the completion of the major irrigation projects of Malampuzha and minor schemes of Valayar, Mangalam, Cheramangalam and Vandithodu. The Alangulam anicut scheme in the Periyar Project has been investigated and will be taken up for execution shortly.

In addition to this, large amounts are spent for deepening and digging of irrigation wells, renovation of channels, sinking of tube-wells, silt clearance, minor irrigation works, and loans for the purchase of oil engines and pumpsets. While minor irrigation schemes in the Development areas are executed by the Project Administration depending on the expediency, major irrigation works will be attended to on a priority basis.

Animal Husbandry

Livestock improvement has received special attention and the Government have sanctioned comprehensive programmes for opening breeding and poultry units, artificial insemination centres, and sheep and goat rearing centres in the various Community Development Projects and Blocks. The Village Livestock Improvement Scheme intended to grade up the breeding stock has been introduced in all the Project areas. Over 218 pedigree bulls have so far been supplied in these areas. In addition, preventive inoculation has been given to large number of cattles. The Government have also sanctioned the starting of poultry centres in the Projects areas and also a fish farm at the Lower Bhavani Project headworks.

More efforts are being made for increased use of cattle manure to enrich the already impoverished land instead of burning them away as fuel, so that what is taken out from the land may be returned to it as much as possible and in any form practicable.

Sanitation

Healthier life in the villages is being ensured by the construction of drains, soakage pits and rural latrines. Systematic efforts have been made to provide medical aid to villages. Primary

Health Centres and Maternity-*cum*-Child Welfare Centres are being opened in the various places. Almost all these centres are housed in buildings given either rent-free or as gifts by the villagers.

The Health organisation of the Project areas will consist of three primary health units in the Development Blocks and a secondary health unit equipped with a hospital and a mobile dispensary at the headquarters of the Project area. Voluntary efforts are being organised for converting refuse and nightsoil into useful manure. Attention is also paid to the improvement of environmental hygiene. Sanitation drives are undertaken in villages with the help of voluntary agencies and social workers.

Rural Water-supply

Adequate arrangements have been made for protected water-supply for villages in the selected Development areas. A minimum contribution of 25 per cent is collected from the beneficiaries, the balance being met by the State. Under the Local Development Works programme, rural water-supply works are undertaken subject to the condition that beneficiaries contribute 25 per cent. A grant of 25 per cent being given from the State funds, the balance being met by the Centre.

The total provision made for this purpose by the Government of India is Rs. 29'7 lakhs for the remaining period of the Five-year Plan. No specific preference is shown to any particular community for execution of the rural water-supply schemes except in the case of Harijans and other poor and backward people in respect of wells sunk exclusively for their benefit.

Education

It has been realised that the full development of a Community cannot be achieved without considerable attention being paid to the provision of educational facilities. The Community Projects have planned to provide for the expansion and improvement of primary and secondary education and its gradual conversion to the Basic type. Several of the existing elementary schools have been converted into Basic schools. Buildings needed for these schools are constructed by the villagers at their own cost.

In the Community Project and National Extension Service areas, in addition to 328 new schools started, 52 ordinary schools were converted into the Basic schools within a period of one year. Besides this, more than 300 adult education centres and 300 recreation centres were also started. Attention is also paid for vocational and technical training and facilities are also provided for imparting improved techniques to existing artisans both in urban and rural areas.

Communications

Every effort has been made to construct roads in the rural areas which will connect the villages with the main roads and the market. The policy is to develop main roads as well as village roads.

About 800 miles of kutcha roads and 150 miles of pucca roads have been formed so far. In addition, a large number of culverts and bridges have been put up. Government meet half the cost of works and the other half being found by the villagers in the shape of cash, labour or materials. The feeder roads from the villages to the main roads will be constructed by the villagers through voluntary labour, with the result that no village within the Project area will be left without proper communications.

Co-operation

A special drive for organising co-operative societies has been organised in the Development Blocks and almost all villages are covered by co-operatives in the National Extension Service areas started in 1953. Villages in the Lower Bhavani Project area and the Periyar area are fully covered by co-operative societies. An attempt is also made to organise cottage industries such as weaving, embroidery, carpentry, metal work, brick-making, etc., on co-operative lines. Spinning centres have been organised.

Special schemes for the improvement of the village oil pressing industry and the palm gur industry are also introduced. It is also proposed to provide easy credit to the members of these societies as well as to individual artisans.

The ultimate aim of the formation of the new co-operative societies and strengthening of existing societies is to bring every family in the area under the influence of the movement.

A scheme for the grant of loans to villagers for the construction of houses has also been recently approved by the Government. Under the scheme, loans can be granted for thatched houses as well as tiled or terraced houses up to Rs. 750.

Good Results

This account of the work done under the several heads will show that the scheme has yielded good results. Enthusiasm has been created and the villagers have responded with contributions in kind and cash in a generous measure for the construction of wells, roads and buildings for schools, libraries, community halls, reading rooms, dispensaries, child and maternity centres. Much of the land required for the formation of roads and construction of wells was got free of cost. In order to foster the spirit of self-help, works are generally carried out only where the villagers

COMMUNITY PROJECTS SET UP IN 1952-53

Name of the Project.	*Details of the areas.*	*Headquarters.*	*Number of villages.*	*Area in square miles.*	*Population.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1 Lower Bhavani Project ..	Parts of Gobichettipalayam, Erode, Bhavani and Dharapuram Taluks in Coimbatore District and three villages in Karur Taluk in Tiruchirappalli District.	Erode	187	701·3	562,996
2 Malampuzha Project ..	Palghat Taluk in Malabar District.	Palghat	113	643·2	598,410
3 Periyar Project	Parts of Melur, Nilakottai and Madurai Taluks in Madurai District.	Gandhigram	306	494·3	395,993
4 South Kanara Project ..	Karkal and Mangalore Taluks and part of Coondapur Taluk in South Kanara District.	Mangalore	302	1,247·7	618,152
		Total ..	908	3,086·5	2,175,551

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCKS SET UP IN 1953-54

1 South Arcot District ..	A portion of Chidambaram Taluk round Sathiatope excluding the urban area of Chidambaram Town.	Chidambaram ..	123	150·30	95,253
2 Chingleput District ..	A portion of Chingleput Taluk.	Tirukalikundram ..	115	153·82	80,993
3 Tirunelveli District ..	A portion of Ambasamudram Taluk.	Cheranmahadevi ..	55	121·12	102,825
4 Madurai District ..	A portion of Dindigul Taluk ..	Gandhigram	18	82·81	89,285
		Total ..	311	508·05	368,356

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NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE BLOCKS SET UP IN 1953–54

Name of district. (1)	*Name of Block.* (2)	*Headquarters.* (3)	*Number of villages.* (4)	*Area in square miles.* (5)	*Population.* (6)
North Arcot	Kalasapakkam	Polur	53	98·26	74,301
	Tiruvannamalai	Tiruvannamalai	100	170·50	118,311
South Arcot	Panrutti	Panrutti	81	183·00	95,574
	Kurinjipadi	Kurinjipadi	71	157·40	99,859
	Chinnasalem	Chinnasalem	92	200·00	124,327
Chingleput	Tiruvallur	Tiruvallur	102	138·60	107,414
	Kadambathur	Kadambathur	106	117·61	91,424
Coimbatore	Tiruppur	Tiruppur	48	217 72	138,323
	Kangayam	Kangayam	41	317·38	127,848
South Kanara	Manjeshwar	Manjeshwar	56	202·27	129,515
	Sullia	Sullia	41	315·65	105,534
Madurai	Tirumangalam	Tirumangalam	112	217·00	122,195
	Kallupatti	Kallupatti	108	332·00	133,996
	Usilampatti	Usilampatti	54	164·00	118,274
Malabar	Tellicherry	Tellicherry	48	477·80	336,706
	Payyanur	Payyanur	25	277·10	148,851
Nilgiris	Kundah	Ootacamund	29	684·10	103,110
Ramanathapuram	Srivilliputhur	Srivilliputhur	46	149·72	467,975
	Sivakasi	Sivakasi	43	192·70	81,424
Salem	Krishnagiri	Krishnagiri	102	274·55	185,681
	Attur	Attur	55	239·00	134,357
Tanjore	Vedaranyam	Vedaranyam	40	133·66	110,582
	Tirutturaipundi	Tirutturaipundi	82	138·37	94,915
Tiruchirappalli	Musiri	Musiri	62	229·04	147,828
	Perambalur	Perambalur	30	192·00	76,442
	Karur	Karur	30	203·40	86,082
Tirunelveli	Sankarankoil	Sankarankoil	60	354·70	207,778
	Kuruvikulam	Kuruvikulam	66	280·00	111,367
		Total	1,783	6,668·53	3,479,993

During the year 1954-55 the Government have selected eleven additional blocks for launching the National Extension Service Scheme. The following are the details of the blocks selected and the areas included in these blocks :—

1. North Arcot District—Polur, Mandakulathur and Santavasal firkas in Polur Taluk ; 2. Chingleput District—Uthukottai and Kannigaipair firkas in Tiruvallur Taluk ; 3. Coimbatore District—Pongalur and Varapatti firkas of Palladam Taluk ; 4. South Kanara District—Wandse and Baindur firkas of Coondapur Taluk ; 5. Malabar District—Taliparamba firka and the villages of the Madayi firka not included in the Payyanur Block ; 6. The Nilgiris District—the entire area in the district not covered by the National Extension Service so far ; 7. Ramanathapuram District—Parts of Srivilliputtur Taluk not covered by the National Extension Service Block ; 8. Salem District—Athoor and Eth pra firkas ; 9. Tiruchirappalli District—Pudukkottai, Alangudi, Vallanad and Varappur firkas of Alangudi Taluk ; 10. Tirunelveli District—Koilpatti firka in Koilpatti Taluk ; and 11. Tanjore District—Mayuram and Kumbakonam Divisions.

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